

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

BRITISH ADMIRALTY
TO ADOPT FUEL OILWill Be Substituted for Coal in
Battleships To Be Laid Down
After Christmas.

CAPACITY OF 2,500 TONS

Adoption Foreshadowed by
Winston Churchill in Navy
Estimates Introduced
Last March.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 16.—Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is certain that the British Admiralty intends substituting oil fuel for coal in the new battleships to be laid down at Portsmouth and Devonport at Christmas. It is stated that these vessels are designed to carry liquid fuel only and have a storage capacity of 2,500 tons.

The adoption of oil as the fuel for the future warships of the British navy was foreshadowed by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who in introducing his navy estimates in Parliament in March last made the significant statement that "oil as a fuel offers enormous advantages to ships of all kinds." Orders for the construction of marine oil engines have already been placed by the Admiralty with Messrs. Vickers, Limited, of Barrow-in-Furness, and they will be fitted in a vessel 460 feet long, built with oil tanks to carry 8,000 tons, for the supply of oil for warships at sea.

This fact alone lends color to the statement that the exhaustive experiments recently made by the naval authorities have fully satisfied them on the question of the general efficacy of oil, and it is unofficially stated that, weight for weight, a man-of-war will use 35 per cent further on oil fuel than on coal and at a higher speed, varying from a knot to a knot and a half at full steam.

Saving of Space and Labor.

Saving of space, weight, stokehold labor, ease of transshipment and absence of smoke from the funnels are other advantages claimed for oil over coal, and the only argument against its adoption in battleships seems to be that when the fully stocked coal bunkers on each side of the ship are taken away a certain measure of protection for the engine rooms against shell fire is lost. But the weight saved by substitution of oil for coal is such that heavier armor can be carried, and it is practically certain that in the new ships part of the weight so saved will be used in the provision of additional armor protection against shell fire and against bombs dropped from air craft.

The substitution of oil for coal in battleships is, of course, no departure. As a matter of fact, Great Britain is merely following the lead of the United States, who have the Nevada and the Oklahoma running under oil. Italy, in her new projected 30,000-ton vessels, has decided to carry nothing but oil fuel. Russia's Gangoot class carry 1,700 tons of oil, in addition to coal; the French Courbet class, like the British Orions, carry 1,900 tons, and only Germany and Japan so far have neglected oil fuel in their larger ships. The German latest class carry only 200 tons of liquid fuel, but they have storage capacity for oil for Diesel motor engines, which are to be installed in conjunction with steam driven turbines.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register, in commenting upon the success of the first vessels fitted with the internal combustion engines, states that there are at present being built under their supervision thirty-four vessels with Diesel engines, of which twenty-three are vessels ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 tons. The owners of the motor ship, Vulcanus, one of the largest of the cargo boats, have just placed orders in Amsterdam for the construction of five other ships of considerably larger size, and the Scandia and the Florida, both 5,000-ton vessels, have given such complete satisfaction that their owners now have under construction Diesel engines for six more vessels, two of them being of higher power than the Scandia. In the matter of oil engine cargo steamers Continental shipowners are far in advance of Great Britain, but a few vessels of moderate tonnage are being built in the British yards.

Oil in Steamer Furnaces.
In addition to internal combustion engines of the Diesel type, there is a great development in the use of oil in steamer furnaces instead of coal. At present oil fuel bunkers are being constructed in forty-five oil carrying vessels and nineteen other vessels now under construction.

Hitherto the oil fuel used for steam raising has had a flashpoint of over 150 degrees Fahrenheit, but of late there has been a great development in the supply of oil fuel with a lower flashpoint. The committee of Lloyd's Register announce that if this low flash oil becomes general for marine purposes it will prepare new rules for the construction of vessels which use it.

This simultaneous increase in oil burning steamers and in motor engine vessels has naturally led to an enormously increased demand for vessels to carry oil in bulk. Since July last sixteen vessels (of 16,911 tons) have been registered at Lloyd's, and there are eighty-seven vessels at home and abroad now under construction with a tonnage of 479,000 for carrying petroleum in bulk.

Ten of these vessels under construction are 525 feet in length and of 19,000 tons gross, being larger than any oil tankers yet constructed.

In view of the inevitable enormous increase in oil consumption it is doubly interesting to learn of the determined

attempt which the German government purposes to make to combat the threatened kerosene monopoly of the Standard Oil Company. The Standard and its subsidiary companies already control the wholesale trade in illuminating oil, and the retailers are largely dependent upon them through the contracts into which they have entered to buy from the Standard and associate companies. But the German government believes it is possible to obtain the bulk of the illuminating oil consumed in Germany from the independent rivals of the Standard Oil Company in America, Russia, Galicia and Rumania, and there is every probability of a bill going through the Reichstag which will establish a legal monopoly of the wholesale trade in illuminating oil in Germany.

DROP IN MEAT PRICES

Russian Beef and Riots Do the
Trick in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—An immediate and satisfactory effect on the high cost of living in Berlin was brought about by the importation of Russian meat and the riots that attended the first attempts to sell it. Prices have since dropped in some cases more than 50 per cent.

One hundred and twenty-eight butchers agreed in advance to sell the Russian meat, but only twenty-two fulfilled their promise on the first day. The result was rioting in six different market halls, and the situation was really serious in a market hall in Moabit. Butchers were assaulted, their stands were demolished, and sausages and other handy materials served as missiles. Thousands of pounds of meat were stolen by the enraged mob, which consisted mainly of women.

The resentment against the butchers was shared by the city officials, who took prompt measures to insure that the cheap meat should be placed on sale.

The result has been somewhat astonishing. The first day the imported meat was offered at prices much below those for the home product, but on the second day many butchers lowered the prices of their own meat to the level of those for the Russian meat, and the next day butchers who had refused to handle the Russian meat began to undersell those who were handling it. Soup meat, held for months at 21 cents a pound, has dropped to 15½ cents, beef tenderloin from 36 cents (in the whole tenderloin) to 23, pork chops from 29 cents to 21, leg of lamb from 27 to 18½, and sirloin of beef from 35 to 20 cents.

The agrarians are greatly pleased with the trend of events and are already doing their best to make political capital out of it. They have stubbornly resisted all attempts to reduce or take off the duty on meats and cattle, or to make importation easier, declaring that the livestock raiser was receiving only a fair price, and that the high retail prices should be ascribed to the butchers, who demanded an unfair profit. Now they are declaring that they have been justified by the developments of the last few days.

The war against the "bucket shop" brokers has now been carried with success into the law courts by the national organization of German bankers. Three so-called "bankers" have been sentenced to imprisonment, one for three years and two for five years. Another man was fined for infringing the law against unfair competition through advertising his business as a bank. He had formerly been a waiter and made it a practice of lending money to students.

The man who received the sentence of three years carried on what he called a "bank, commission and financing business." It was shown that he did not execute the orders sent to him, and he made it a regular practice to entice into new operations such customers as made an apparent profit on stock transactions with him. He was sentenced for embezzling deposited securities, and he has to meet a further charge of fraud.

The two bankers sentenced for five years were members of the same firm; their offense was against the Bourse law. Not less than sixteen persons calling themselves bankers are awaiting trial before Berlin courts.

Foreign bucket shops do an active business in Germany through circulars and advertisements in certain publications of London and Paris, and many inexperienced Germans have lost money through them. As the German courts cannot reach these firms, which mostly have their headquarters at London and Paris, the Central Association of German Bankers has for some time been carrying on a campaign against them by printing in the newspapers lists of such foreign bucket shops as try to do business in Germany, and by warning the public against them.

WOMEN END 400-MILE HIKE

Suffragettes Reach London and
Call at Asquith's House.

London, Nov. 16.—The Suffragette Army which started from Edinburgh on October 12 completed its 400-mile tramp to London this afternoon, having taken exactly five weeks to do the journey. Under the leadership of Mrs. De Fontblanc, who travelled on horseback, they proceeded immediately to the Prime Minister's residence, in Downing Street, and presented their petition demanding the suffrage for women.

Premier Asquith, profiting from his experience of previous meetings with the vote-seeking women, had retired to the country for the week-end. His secretary, however, accepted the document, and there was no upward incident.

The little band of women made a triumphal progress during the last mile or two of their long march. A band headed the procession through the London streets, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," while thousands of suffragettes and men sympathizers lined up behind them.

BURY ASSASSIN SECRETLY

Canalejas's Death Leaves Span-
ish Monarchists Leaderless.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—The burial of Manuel Canalejas, who committed suicide after he had shot Premier Canalejas, took place secretly at daybreak this morning. The authorities had given no intimation that the funeral was to be held to-day, and there was no demonstration.

It is the general view that the death of Premier Canalejas leaves the monarchists in Spain without a great parliamentary leader, while King Alfonso is deprived in a situation of great difficulty of the counsel of a strong man on whom he relied fully.

The Spanish court is described in the press to-day as depressed and apprehensive of coming difficulties, owing to the

A STRIKING PICTURE OF WAR'S DEVASTATION.



PHOTO © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

This photograph of one of the streets of Kirk-Kiliseh was taken after the battle of that name as the victorious Bulgarian army was advancing toward Adrianople. The Turkish army was driven from its strong position by the Bulgarians in a fierce fight, in which the Bulgarian artillery fire made the Turkish position untenable.

absence of an authoritative political leader.

King Alfonso himself appears to feel the loss of Canalejas most particularly as the late Premier, with his liberal and democratic tendencies, gave unity to the supporters of the monarchy and held together various factions which might otherwise have been hostile.

The King, in selecting Count Romanones as Premier, is of opinion that he has picked the most worthy among the secondary leaders. He considered ex-Premier General Montero Rios, both of whom are more than seventy years old, as disqualified from undertaking sustained responsibility.

"HOW TO SPEND" CLASSES

Lady Esher to Teach a New
Brand of Economics.

London, Nov. 9.—Viscountess Esher, whose plain cookery classes for ladies have been a striking success among the fair residents of Belgrave and Mayfair, is about to attempt the rather more onerous task of teaching the mothers and daughters of English society the science of spending money.

Students in velvet and sables will be instructed in every phase of the art of spending money, though nothing, it is understood, will be said about the more difficult business of making money. They will be taught the science of economics so far as the milliner, dressmaker and jeweller are concerned, and in one of the lectures which deals with "Dress Allowance" the instructor will prescribe the account books to be kept by the matron with \$500 a year and by the debutante with \$100 per annum.

The lectures cover a very comprehensive field, for Lady Esher holds that a proper system of keeping accounts is as necessary in the household as in the business house. How to keep home accounts, garden accounts, check servants' and tradesmen's books, make payments by check and by cash and the value of regularity in the payment of accounts are a few of the many items which appear in the curriculum.

And at the end of it all Lady Esher will hold an examination, when the aspirant financiers will themselves fill up specimen pages of nearly a dozen different account books and transact in the lecture room their personal and household-keeping business with bags of dummy coins, postal orders and checks.

HAS 270 GRANDCHILDREN

Mrs. de Beer Married Widowers
with Families—That's Why.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Thea M. de Beer, a Boer woman, who was recently married for the seventh time, has recently established a world's record in matrimonial ventures. She is now the mother and stepmother of forty-nine children and the grandmother of 270.

When eight Jacobus Lubbe, who died, leaving her with one child. Ten months later she was again married to a widower, who had eight children. By him she had four children and another set of eleven years elapsed before her with four children.

Five months after husband No. 2 had died she married a third time, and leaving her with ten children. Two years subsequently she contracted a sixth marriage with Hendrik van Wyk, a widower, who brought five children to swell the family. Another eleven years passed, and he, too, went the way of his five predecessors, his death occurring quite recently. But evidently not yet tired of matrimonial vicissitudes, this remarkable woman took unto herself one de Beer. This was only a few weeks ago. He still survives.

FINANCE AND THE WAR

French Savings Invested in
Bulgarian and Turkish Loans.

Paris, November 8.

The question of the hour in financial circles here is simply an expression of the thought which is in the mind of all who have saved a few hundred dollars—that is to say, a large proportion of the French people—what effect will the war in the Near East have upon French capital invested in the belligerent countries? It is also a subject for discussion how far French banks are involved in the financial consequences of a great war through French participation in the successive loans which have been floated in the Balkan Peninsula since the transformation of the Ottoman debt in 1875, during the beginning of the reign of Abd-ul-Hamid, a debt which at that time amounted to \$1,100,000,000.

After the Russo-Turkish War a commission was appointed in 1881 to examine Ottoman finances, which were in unusually sorry plight. This commission was composed of representatives of the foreign bondholders and members of the Turkish government, who decided to reduce the Ottoman debt to \$533,200,000 by the decree of Monbarh. The unification of the debt in 1903, formed of several previous debts, caused another big slice to be cut off by reducing the nominal capital of \$779,560,000 to \$163,649,000. French bearers of Turkish stock, who are the principal holders, have therefore been mulcted in a very large sum. The only guarantee for the proper administration of the revenues requisitioned for the payment of the debt is the international commission, which receives directly these revenues pledged to the reimbursement of the loans.

But the question may be asked, Will the Turks resist this convention after their now inevitable defeat? When the Young Turks gained momentarily the upper hand they were unable to effect anything to improve matters financially, but increased the deficit by spending a further sum of \$29,000,000 on additional armaments. It is said that Turkey proposes to launch a fresh big loan abroad, but in present conditions this project will be found impossible to bring to fruition. It is estimated that the military expenditure of the Ottoman government amounts to nearly 40 per cent of the budget, and the payment of the debt absorbs 27 per cent more. Thus less than 35 per cent remains with which to administer the kingdom.

The finances of Bulgaria seem to have been better managed, at first sight, than those of Turkey. There are, however, yearly special budgets, not made public, which render the figures of the general estimate illusory. It would appear that there exists a regularly occurring deficit, shown by the fact that the state is obliged every three or four years to consolidate the floating debt by the issue of a new loan with which to settle arrears. Bulgaria has already issued seven loans totalling almost \$138,000,000. The interest on this debt and the military expenses take 50 per cent of the revenue of the kingdom.

Servia has borrowed \$133,750,000, with a population of under three millions, and has to pay annually \$6,200,000 in interest, and with the cost of the army, more than 52 per cent of the budget is absorbed.

Pessimists also look askance at the Greek financial situation, that little state having been bankrupt several times, but since 1898 an international commission, composed of the representatives of the six powers, controls the revenues set apart for the payment of the interest on its debt. The exterior debt of Greece is reckoned at \$150,000,000, and 25 per cent is withdrawn from the national resources to pay the interest on these loans.

None of these states was in a position to begin war without running the risk—nay, the certainty—of having to face serious financial dangers, which will surely have grave consequences for those capitalists, great and small, who have lent their money. Under present circumstances it will be difficult, if not impossible, for Turkey or even the Balkan coalition to borrow funds, and when their last dollar has been spent their finance ministers will be compelled to issue paper currency to replenish the empty exchequers and to make its circulation compulsory.

According to recent statistics, \$843,000,000 of foreign money is invested in the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan States. Of this sum French capital holds 70 per cent in Turkish scrip, or nearly \$200,000,000, and 75 per cent in Balkan funds, making \$195,000,000 obtained from France.

A couple of months ago several Paris banks were in the act of negotiating a new Bulgarian loan for \$35,000,000, and had actually made an instalment in July of \$200,000, but when afterward the war clouds in the Balkans began to threaten the coming storm negotiations were stopped. Thus France is in the position of a creditor whose debtors are incurring enormous financial risks, but who possesses no legal power to obtain redress should these states become bankrupt, an event which has occurred before in the recent history of both Turkey and Greece, if not in the case of the two little Slavonic kingdoms.

C. E. B.

GERMAN BUDGET FINISHED

Income and Expenditure Bal-
anced at \$762,000,000.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Some of the leading items in the budget of the German Empire for the coming year are given to-day in the "Boersen Courier," one of the leading financial dailies. The total income and expenditure are balanced at approximately \$762,000,000 each, an increase of about \$74,000,000 over last year. The estimate for the navy is given at \$119,200,000, or an increase of \$1,500,000. The ordinary naval expenditure increases by \$4,000,000, and the non-recurring expenditure by \$5,200,000, but the extraordinary expenditure on the navy is reduced by \$7,700,000, owing to the approaching completion of the naval construction programme.

First, appropriations are asked for a battleship to replace the Goeben and for a large cruiser to replace the Hertha, for a small cruiser to replace the Geyser, for another to replace the Hecla, for a gunboat marked as "C" and for a new Imperial yacht to replace the Hohenzollern. The naval estimates also include an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for submarines.

The army estimates are increased by \$14,200,000, which includes the increases of the forces provided in the new military bill, one of which is the organization of ninety-three machine gun companies.

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Mrs. C. Acton, of New York, has concluded her sojourn in Italy and, arriving from Florence, is putting up for a few days at the Hotel de Crillon.

The most recent arrivals at the Hotel de Crillon include Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, Robert Mitchell, Miss H. Simmons, Miss Kendal Bushe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Newburger, E. Edgar Green, H. E. Lang, C. G. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. W. Warren and family, Miss Marie Fairchild and D. Brenton, all of New York.

NEW YORKERS IN PARIS

Americans Still Well Represent-
ed at the Leading Hotels.

MRS. DURYEA'S RECEPTION

Art Students' Club Gives At
Home on Occasion of En-
larging Its Residence.

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New Yorkers registered recently at the Hotel de Crillon are Mr. and Mrs. William E. Harcourt, who have returned to Paris after an extensive automobile tour through Germany, and who will remain in the gay city until the end of the month; Captain C. H. Pearson, who has arrived this week from Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff Yule, who have just come on from London; and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Greenwall, who have spent the last two months in touring Europe in an automobile.

Other recent arrivals at the Hotel de Crillon include Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, Mrs. L. Pfitze, G. Stork, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Newman, Mrs. C. Regent, H. J. Beryman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fowler, Mrs. Burrows Green, Allen H. Fisher, W. J. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wellman, who have returned to Paris from Florence, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ash and Miss Marie Fairchild, also of New York.

Mrs. Pauline Ermann, of New York, is at the Hotel Lott. Having concluded a sojourn in London, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Vanderbilt, of New York, are now in Paris, making a brief stay at the Hotel Lott.

At the Hotel Regina.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson and Miss Maude E. Anderson, of New York, are among the latest arrivals at the Hotel Regina. Other recent arrivals at the Hotel Regina include M. H. Bickley, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hess and A. J. Crawford, of New York, and Mrs. F. W. Wallace, of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hummel, Israel Lack, J. C. Findlay and E. G. Grot, of New York, are among the latest arrivals at the Grand Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Musk, of New York, are also at the Grand Hotel.

Arrivals at the Hotel Majestic this week include Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Eastwick and Mr. and Mrs. E. Pfugl, of New York.

Mrs. J. H. Duncombe, of New York, who has been staying at Biarritz, has this week arrived in Paris and is for a few days at the Hotel Bedford. Other recent arrivals at the Hotel Bedford include Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Haines, Mrs. J. M. Rose and V. Flint, of New York. Mr. Kanter and S. H. Collins, of New York, are for a few days at the Hotel de l'Athenée.

Mrs. C. W. Clinton and family and Miss Hargrave, of New York, who have come from London, are registered at the Hotel Wagram.

Mrs. Stephens, of New York, has come on from Boulogne to Paris and is staying at the Hotel d'Iena. Mr. and Mrs. M. Willson, of New York, have concluded their sojourn in Italy and have come on to Paris from Lugano. They are at the Hotel d'Iena.

G. Ferry, of New York, who has been for some time touring through Switzerland, has this week returned to Paris from Lausanne and is at the Hotel d'Iena. H. S. Spooner, of New York, is at the Hotel Saint-James d'Albany.

Joseph Williams, of New York, was among the week's arrivals at the Hotel Chatham.

Miss M. Prior, of New York, has arrived in Paris from London, and is putting up for a few days at the Hotel Gliaz.

Max Schwartz and H. Cohen, of New York, are for a few days at the Elysée Palace Hotel, Paris.

Miss E. Gellner, of New York, who was last week in London, is now in Paris, staying for a few days at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Braine and family, of New York, have concluded their visit to Paris and have left the Hotel de l'Athenée for Antwerp.

A. J. Dillmaler, of New York, is a guest this week at the Hotel Brighton. Mrs. J. Hotz and Miss Hotz, of New York, who came on from Berlin this week, are also at the Brighton. Other recent arrivals at the Hotel Brighton include Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilcox, Mrs. M. J. Ellis, Mrs. C. S. Walker, Mrs. L. A. Northam, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClellan and family and Mrs. M. Bernheim, all of New York.

New Yorkers arriving this week at the Hotel Continental include A. F. Bruno, A. P. Simpson, A. Lasser, A. J. Fondeville, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer, Harry J. Lesser, Walter C. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pierson, R. C. Pierson, Jr., and A. W. Burgess.

Charles Lippmann, of New York, left the Continental this week for Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

To give their friends an opportunity of inspecting the new annex to their home, the American Art Students' Club in Paris held a reception this week, at which were present Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Blair Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Hamilton-Russell, Miss Emma James de Gogorza, Mrs. Chanier, Miss Hoffmann, Miss Scudard, Miss Cotton, Mr. Iselin, C. L. Barnard, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Fairchild, G. Stuart Smith, of New York, has arrived in Paris this week, and will stay till after Christmas with his sister, Mrs. N. L. Duryea, at her apartments, No. 29 Rue Boissière.

Among those present at the party which Mrs. Duryea gave this week to celebrate the arrival in Paris of her brother were Mr. Iselin, Major Corrie, Mrs. Fahnestock, Mrs. de Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia Fox, Holman Black, Miss Fairchild, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Bettini, Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. de Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Laurence V. Benet, Mrs. Oliver E. Bodington, Vicomte de Montferrier, Vicomte de Montreuil, Comtesse de Cottegnon, Mrs. Orville Horwitz and M. André de Fouquières.

QUEEN FOR SIMPLICITY

Her Majesty of England Dis-
penses with Maid of Honor.

NOT FOND OF CEREMONY

King George, on His Coming
Visit to France, to Stay at
British Embassy.

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